The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY APRIL 25, 1898. XXXVII—NO. 7

100,000 VOLUNTEERS ARE CALLED

The President Issued an Appeal For That Number of Defenders Today.

CONGRESS AUTHORIZED IT.

Bill Passed Both Houses and Signed by the Executive.

BLOCKADE PROCLAMATION MADE.

President McKinley Notifies the World of the Fact That United States Warships Will Prevent Any Entrance of Ships Into Certain Ports of Cuba—The Notice of Our Determination Not to Indulge In Privateering Also Made Known to the World—Officials Little Worried Over Spain's Threat to Do Privateering, In Spite of Our Decision to Not Countenance Such Robbery on the High Seas.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—A proclamation was issued today calling for 100,000 volunteers, most of which will likely be made up from the national guard of the different states. The act, authorizing such a move, was passed in congress yesterday and signed by the president.

The president issued the following proclamation announcing to the world a blockade of a number of Cuban ports: By the president of the United States:

A Proclamation.

Whereas, By a joint resolution, passed by the congress and approved April 20, 1898, and communicated to the government of Spain, it was demanded that said government at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters: and the president of the United States was directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states to such extent as might be necessary to carry said resolution into effect; and

Whereas, In carrying into effect said resolution, the president of the United States deems it necessary to set on foot and maintain a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, including all ports on said coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda and the port of Cienfuegos, on the south coast of Cuba

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, in order to enforce the said resolution, do hereby declare and proclaim that the United States of America have instituted and will maintain a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, including ports on said coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda and the port of Cienfuegos, on the south coast of Cuba, aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States and the law of nations applicable to such cases.

An efficient force will be posted so as to prevent the entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid. Any neutral vessel approaching any of said ports, or attempting to leave the same without notice or knowledge of the establishment of such blockade, will be duly warned by the commander of the blockading forces, who will endorse on her register the fact and the date of such warning, where such endorsement was made; and if the same vessel shall again attempt to enter any blockaded port, she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port for such proceedings against her and her cargo as prize, as may be deemed advisable.

Neutral vessels lying in any of said ports at the time of the establishment of such blockade will be allowed 30 days to issue therefrom.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 22d day of April, A. D., 1898, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-second year.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President,

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of State.

Following up the formalities, beginning with the blockade proclamation, the state department addressed an identical note to all of the representatives of foreign nations accredited to Washington notifying them of the policy to be pursued by this government in the matter of privateering and neutrality. This was followed by the sending of cable messages to all American embassies and legations abroad containing the same information in a little more succinct form for presentation to the governments to which they are accredited. The statement was precisely similar in terms to that given in these dispatches several days ago, and its formal adoption by the government as the line of policy to be pursued was not prevented by the criticism passed upon it in the senate by Mr. Money of Mississippi.

In brief, it declares that our government will not resort to privateering, that enemy's goods in neutral bottoms, save contraband, are exempt from seizure; that neutral goods, not contraband, under enemy's flag are safe from seizure and that blockades to be binding must be effective. In substance, these are the principles laid down in the agreement of Paris of 1856. The officials are not disturbed at the semi-official notice from Madrid that Spain will refuse to be bound by the same principles and forbid privateering, for they are satisfied that the great commercial powers will not tolerate the practice of privateering under the Spanish flag.

The Washington Post says that the president will today send a message to congress suggesting that a declaration of war be passed. The message has been in course of preparation at the state department. This action was hastened by the seizure of the Spanish merchantman off the Florida coast and the desire to prevent any possible complication. The right of the seizure of the Buena Ventura, however, is not questioned by the administration, since Spain herself accepted our ultimatum as a declaration of war.

BLANCO DECLARES A STATE OF WAR.

The Captain General Publishes a Decree. Refuses Further Pardon to Insurgents.

HAVANA, April 23.—Captain General Blanco has published a decree confirming his previous decrees and declaring the island to be in a state of war. He also annuls his former similar decrees granting pardon to insurgents and places under martial law all those who are guilty of treason, espionage, crimes against peace or against the independence of the nation, seditious revolts, attacks against the form of government or against the authorities and against those who disturb public order, though only by means of printed matter.

HAVANA, April 23.—Spanish patriotic sentiment is now stirred up and the Spaniards are desirous of engaging in the first naval combat, relying for their future success upon being victorious.

All the morning papers contain patriotic editorials and articles urging the patriots to keep up arms against the advaders.

The directors of the produce and stock exchanges visited the captain general in order to offer him their unconditional support. In so doing they notified the general that they had taken steps to avoid a rise in the price of provisions and to expel all members who attempt to alter prices. They added that, in case of necessity, they will furnish free provisions to the garrison and to the poor of the city.

The ladies of the Red Cross society have also called on the captain general. They offered their services during the war and asked him to provide provisions for a kitchen for the poor, which it is proposed to establish immediately.

The Imparcial says:

As we are writing, the warships of the United States will have commenced to execute the ignoble crime decreed by Washington, namely the blockade of Havana. But the guns of our battery are about to speak. The moment has arrived to prove the endurance and courage of the army, which is so desirous of gaining glory. The first shot fired by the Yankees ought to be the signal for a complete unison of all Spaniards in defense of the fatherland. Spain has snatched victory from more perilous situations.

WOODFORD REACHES PARIS.

He Prevented the Capture of His Secretary by Spanish Police—The Train Stoned.

PARIS, April 23.—General Stewart L. Woodford, the United States minister to Spain, accompanied by the party with which he left Madrid, has arrived in this city.

During the trip to the frontier the Spanish police attempted to capture a member of the legation, and at Valladolid the train was attacked.

Mr. Moreno was the member of the United States legation singled out by the Spanish police for capture, on the ground that he is a subject of Spain.

At Valladolid the United States minister's train was attacked and stoned. Windows were broken and the civil guards were compelled to protect his carriage with drawn swords. General Woodford, however, slept throughout the disturbance.

The Spanish police made a determined effort to capture Mr. Moreno, but General Woodford stood in the doorway of the carriage, declaring he should only be removed by force. A detachment of police accompanied the train from Toloso to San Sebastian, where the police officials left on seeing that the general was determined to maintain his rights.

At Segovia the students of the military college gathered on the platform, cheering for Spain, and there were several similar incidents at other stopping places.

TO ATTACK U. S. VESSELS.

Spanish Torpedo Gunboat Believed to Have Gone After the Oregon and Marietta.

BUENOS AYRES, April 23.—The Spanish torpedo gunboat Temerario has left here. It is believed she has gone to attack the United States battleship Oregon and the United States gunboat Marietta, which left Valpariso on Monday last for Montevideo.

The Oregon and Marietta, at a rough estimate have about 3,000 miles steaming between Valpariso and Montivideo. It will takes about 12 days to steam the distance.

SPANIARDS MUTINEERED.

This the Reason Why the Spanish Fleet Was Delayed at Cape Verde.

GALVESTON, April 23.—It is reported by Captain Barnes of the British steamer Astoun, which has arrived here from Las Palmas, Canary islands, that the delay of the Spanish torpedo fleet at that place, which was attributed to rough seas, was in fact due to the deliberate disabling of the engines by the engineers, who did not want to cross the sea. Repairs, it was stated, were made by local machinists, as engineers could not be trusted.

East Greenville Notes.

EAST GREENVILLE, April 23.—William Davis, of Wellston, O., is visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity.

Charles Brigham has made a great improvement in his property by erecting a new picket fence.

Work has been commenced on the foundation of the new Congregational church. Its dimensions are 30x40 feet.

Havana Blockaded

Twelve United States War Vessels Within Sight of That City.

Another Spanish Vessel Captured.

The President Will Call on the States, on Monday, for One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Volunteers—The Alfonso XII. All Right—Fears That the Paris May be Captured—President McKinley's Proclamation.

[By Associated Press to THE INDEPENDENT.]

IN SIGHT OF MORRO CASTLE.

KEY WEST, April 23.—Twelve United States war vesseles are now within striking distance of Morro Castle. The great battleships Iowa and Indiana are supported by the cruisers Cincinnati, Detroit, Machias, Nashville, Castine, Wilmington, the monitor Amphitrite, and four torpedo boats. The flagship New York, with a dispatch boat, has left the fleet and sailed in an easterly direction, it is thought for the purpose of making a strong demonstration on the east side of Havana.

FEARS ENTERTAINED FOR THE PARIS.

NEW YORK, April 23.—A special to the Sun from London says that Spanish agents in London have been planning for the capture of the Paris if she undertook to return to America after war had been declared. The officials of the line were informed of this, and every precaution will be taken to outwit the Spaniards. A Spanish naval officer has boasted that the United States torpedo boat Somers, now being repaired at Falmouth, will be captured as soon as she passes the three mile limit.

CONFLICTING REPORTS ABOUT THE PARIS.

LONDON, April 23.—The United States cruiser Topeka is safe. The vessel that collided with the Albatross has been identified. One report received here is that the American liner Paris has been captured by Spanish warships that have been lying in wait for her. Another report says the big vessel has turned back for Southampton. Both stories are discredited here. The Paris should be well on her course before this time, as she passed the Lizard yesterday evening.

THEY KNOW WE ARE THERE.

HAVANA, April 23.—The mighty fleet of United States war ships can plainly be seen in the offing. Thousands of people are congregated at all points watching the novel spectacle.

ANOTHER SPANISH VESSEL CAPTURED.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—The Maritine Exchange received a dispatch from Key West this morning announcing the capture of the Spanish steamer Pedro, a freighter of nineteen hundred tons, from Antwerp to Pensacola. She was brought into Key West by a warship.

OWNERS OF THE BUENA VENTURA PROTEST.

LIVERPOOL, April 23.—The owners of the Buena Ventura, the vessel captured by the Nashville yesterday, have filed a protest. They claim the action of the United States was illegal, because the limit of time given in President McKinley's ultimatum to Spain had not expired.

THE SOMERS READY FOR SEA.

FALMOUTH, April 23.—The United States torpedo boat Somers has completed her repairs and is ready to go to sea. Owing to the accidents she has experienced since her purchase, and the sensational reports regarding her unseaworthiness, there is some trouble in securing a crew for her.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, April 23—2 p. m.—The President has issued a proclamation calling for the enlistment of one hundred and twenty-five thousand men for a term of two years, unless sooner discharged. In order to avoid undue excitement on Sunday, the call will not be issued to the states until Monday.

FORMAL DECLARATION OF WAR.

President McKinley will on Monday ask congress to make a formal declaration of war. There is no uncertainty as to the action of congress in the matter.

NO FOUNDATION FOR THE REPORT.

The report that Spain had ceded the island of Cuba to Austria caused considerable discussion in official circles. It is not generally believed, however, for it is not thought that even if Spain contemplated such a move Austria would be willing to take a war off her hands.

THE ALFONSO XII ALL RIGHT.

HAVANA, April 23.—The report in circulation that the Spanish warship Alfonso XII had been blown up is without foundation.

STOPPED SHIPMENTS OF COAL.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—The collector at Port Thomas has issued orders that all clearance papers shall be refused to vessels loading coal here for Spanish ports. The British steamer Copenhagen had 4,000 tons of coal on board consigned to Cuba, but has had her destination changed to St. Thomas, in the Danish West Indies.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 2 p. m.—[By Associated Press]—In his proclamation calling for the enlistment of one hundred and twenty-five thousand volunteers, after reciting the action of congress in reference to the Cuban question and the acts providing for the raising of volunteers, the President says:

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution and laws, and deeming sufficient cause to exist, have thought fit to call for, and hereby do call for volunteers to the aggregate number of one hundred and twenty-five thousand, in order to carry into effect said resolutions, the same to be apportioned as far as practicable among the several states and territories and the District of Columbia according to population, and to serve two years, unless sooner discharged. Details for this object will be immediately communicated to the proper authorities through the war department. In witness whereof, etc."

TO INCREASE REVENUE.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—[By Associated Press]—It is understood that the volunteer army will be concentrated at Chickamauga Park. The Republican members of the ways and means committee have agreed upon a war revenue bill, and it will be introduced in the House today.

The bill will include a five hundred million loan of three per cent ten twenty bonds, and a hundred million three per cent. certificates of indebtedness. Additional revenue is expected to reach one hundred million dollars. The tax on beer will be increased to two dollars a barrel, with no rebate for unused beer or destroyed stamps. The tax on tobacco and snuff will be increased to twelve cents per pound.

The tax on cigars will be four dollars a thousand, and cigarettes will be taxed two dollars. Half that amount will be paid on stock now on hand. A stamp tax will be collected on proprietary medicines, perfumes, cosmetics, etc.

THE NAVAL MILITIA.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 2:30 p. m.—[By Associated Press]—The naval militia of New York, Maryland, Massachusetts and Michigan have been called out, to report immediately to man the auxiliary corps. The militia has been assigned as follows: New York, on the Yankee; Maryland, on the Dixie; Michigan, on the Yosemite, and Massachusetts, on the Prairie.

THE REPORT UNTRUE.

LONDON, April 23.—A telegram has been received here from Belfast, saying that the United States steamship Paris had been captured off the Irish coast by a Spanish cruiser. It is believed the dispatch is only a repetition of the report of yesterday, which has been proved untrue.

NO NEWS OF THE PARIS.

LONDON, April 23, 3 p. m.—[By Associated Press]—There is no authentic news regarding the Paris. The only actual information is that she passed the Lizard yesterday evening.

A Spanish Mail Boat in Danger.

LONDON, April 23.—[By Associated Press]—A dispatch from Singapore says that the Spanish mail boat Isla Deminidas is likely to be captured by the United States cruisers before she reaches Manilla.

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

CHAPMAN MAY RECOVER

WEST LEBANON, April 21.—While he is not yet out of danger, there are now hopes for the recovery of Clyde Chapman, the twelve-year-old boy who was shot through the left lung by the accidental discharge of a revolver with which Harvey Sword was playing, Sunday.

AFFAIRS AT EAST GREENVILLE.

EAST GREENVILLE, April 21.—The plans of the business men whose properties were burned are not yet made. It is thought that Mr. Mossop will rebuild as soon as the insurance has been adjusted, and Max Solomon says he will open another clothing store if he can find a suitable building.

Bicycles.

Before buying a wheel see the Oakwood Racer Model 1898, price, $40, and the Arlington Racer, $35, both 1898 Models. For sale by David Jones, jr., Newman, O.

EAGER FOR THE FRAY.

Massillon Militiamen Anxiously Awaiting the Call to Arms.

VISITED CANTON LAST NIGHT.

George Schrock Expects Soon to Open a Recruiting Office in Massillon—His United States Volunteers will Follow the Militia to the Front.

Massillon militiamen returned from Canton, Thursday night, with the assurance that before the week is over they will be ordered to the front. The militia has eight local members, who belong to Companies F. and L. They are A. Howald, H. Dulabahn, H. Curley, W. A Clark, J. Tobin, G. Renny, J. Renny and Charles Riggle. Mr. Riggle for some reason did not go to Canton, last night. All had been ordered to report at the Grand opera house to take the physical examination. It is expected that all passed satisfactorily, although G. Renny declined to submit to the examination, saying that he had taken it many times before and that that was enough He was told that if he was not on hand to be examined tonight, an escort of half a dozen soldiers would be sent for him.

George Schrock was in Canton, also, last night He was told that his company of United States volunteers would be called out at the moment the militia was safely away from Canton. There is a little friction between the militia and the volunteers of Stark county, as the former claim that the latter should wait until they have left before organizing their companies. The officers of the volunteers have decided to do this. The militia will be called to Cleveland or Columbus tonight or tomorrow, it is expected, and its departure will be a signal for the opening of recruiting stations in this city and Canton. George Shrock will have charge of affairs in Massillon.

W. B Martin, who was on Col. D. S. Gardner's staff, when the latter was in command of the Sons of Veterans of Ohio, is also much interested in the formation of a company of volunteers. He and W. A. Clark drove through East Greenville yesterday. Fifty able-bodied men gathe ed about when they learned that they were looking for recruits, but only four enlisted. These were J. F. Lewis, S. Thomas, Wm. Davis and H. Bevan. Their names have been sent to Canton.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

Important Happenings in and About the Court House.

CANTON, April 21.—Jacob W. Hensel began suit in court Wednesday afternoon against Alfred Hensel, petitioning for damages in the sum of $1,500. The plaintiff claims to have been injured by accusations of theft made by the defendant.

The claim of Delno Maurer's heirs against the W. & L E railway company has been settled for $500, and distribution of the proceeds have been ordered by the probate court. Maurer was killed by a W. & L E. train near Navarre.

Priorities of liens have been determined and distribution ordered in the estate of Daniel McFarren, of Sugarcreek township. A final account has also been filed. The first account has been filed in the estate of Anna D. Foltz, of Massillon. The guardian of Theresa Dodd, of Lawrence township, has filed an inventory.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Harry W. Nicewander and Anna Leonard, of Massillon; Claud Taylor and Maggie Walter, of New Berlin, and Philip Friedman and Sophia Steiner, of Canton.

PHILIP SMITH ARRESTED

Charged With Obtaining Money Under False Pretenses.

Philip Smith was arrested by Constable Morgan, Wednesday, on an affidavit made by J. M. Clark, charging him with obtaining $32 69 under false pretenses. Clark recently purchased a saloon from Smith. Smith's Dow tax was paid in advance to the amount of $32 69. Clark understood that the license was transferred to him; that he bought it with the saloon. Smith, it is alleged, represented to the county treasurer that he had left the saloon business and that his license was not then in use. Thereupon the treasurer refunded him the money paid in advance. Smith was taken before Justice Sibila, and the hearing was set for next Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Anton Kopp is Smith's bondsman for $100.

ARNOLD-SHERIDAN.

Massillon Young People Married at Allegheny.

Mr. T. B. Arnold, a prominent stock broker of this city, whose office is located in the Hotel Conrad, and Miss Anna Sheridan were married, Thursday night, at Miss Sheridan's home in Allegheny, Pa. After a short tour of the East Mr. and Mrs. Arnold will return to Massillon and occupy apartments in the Hotel Conrad. Miss Sheridan is well known in Massillon and Canton, for being a relative of the Charters brothers she has assisted them in both the Canton and Massillon stores. Mr. Arnold is very popular in this city and is a successful business man.

Dr. E. N. Bevard is located over Duncan's jewelry store and is prepared to do all kinds of dental work. Special attention is given to crown and bridge work.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT.

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THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bammerlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1898.

On April 23, says Chauncey M. Depew, Shakespeare, St. George and myself were born, and I am the only survivor.

General Woodford's firm and dignified bearing during his recent trying experience as minister to Spain was a credit to the country of which he has shown himself to be an enlightened and faithful servant.

Prospective recruits for the United States army are informed that the pay of privates in the infantry is $13 per month for the first two years, $14 for the third year, $15 for the fourth year, $16 for the fifth year and $18 thereafter: non-commissioned officers, $15 to $45; artillery, privates, same; non-commissioned, same; signal service (sergeants) $45. For each year's service there is an increase in the amounts named.

The only embarrassment likely to be experienced by the war department after issuing a call for volunteers will be the difficulty of making a choice of the necessary number of troops from the very large number of men who are expected to offer their services, the department having already observed indications that a million men are ready to volunteer to uphold the honor of the flag.

Toledo is to have the centennial, and the Blade, the sharp, the well-tempered, the industrious Blade, may feel that it has not lived in vain. From the moment that THE INDEPENDENT in the name of Massillon stepped out of the race, there was little doubt of the outcome, and THE INDEPENDENT herewith congratulates the winner. "Frogtown had just eighty votes," says the Cleveland Leader. Dear old Forest City, did it only get fifteen!

The London Daily Graphic pays the following tribute editorially to President McKinley: "The idea of ridding Cuba of the Spaniards has been threatened by American statesmen during the last half century, but the merit of acting upon it with all its tremendous responsibilities and risks—for it is a merit—belongs to President McKinley. The adequacy of his justification cannot be doubted in England, and every voice is raised to wish the United States a success."

The statement made by Don Carlos, according to an Associated Press dispatch, that he is convinced that the Cuban insurgents will make common cause with Spain for fear of being absorbed by the United States, appears to be remarkable in no way except as an exhibition of colossal and overwhelming ignorance. If it ever comes to a question of absorption, and Cuba is asked to choose between the stars and stripes and the tarnished banner of Spain, it might take even less imagination than that possessed by the pretender to foretell what the result would be.

It is a joy unspeakable to be able to agree with our esteemed contemporary, the Canton News-Democrat. "In three days," says that sagacious journal, "much may happen," and again, "The ultimatum, if it may be so-called without knowing what it is, has been issued." The profundity and impressiveness of this last remark speaks for itself, and as for the slight "aberration of a single brain," implied in the words, "without knowing what it is," we can only recommend an intelligent perusal of back numbers of THE INDEPENDENT which, owing to the excitement and agitation of the moment, may have been overlooked.

The passion and excitement of the past two weeks in congress and all over the country appears to have given way to a spirit of grim, but undemonstrative determination, unmistakable in its character. From the moment the first blow is struck in the war between the United States and Spain, the executive and legislative branches of the government and the people will be united in a harmonious, non-partisan resolve to bring speedy victory to the cause of freedom. Officials of all departments and private citizens of all sorts and descriptions are waiting eagerly, but calmly, for the beginning of the conflict from which there is now no hope of escaping.

Editor Henry Watterson, discussing the Cuban situation, puts the United States's justification for declaring war against Spain in a few sentences which are short and to the point. Mr. Watterson says: "If we ever had a cause for war, or if one ever existed, it exists now. During thirty years the United States has spent millions in coast defenses and patrols, trying to control people anxious to send help and supplies to Cuba. And after all that, on top of the inability of the Spanish to patrol their own Cuban coasts, the blowing up of the Maine has demonstrated their powerlessness to guard the small harbor of Havana. It is time to put a stop to it; patience has ceased to be a virtue, and the Spanish should be told to get up and out.

FROEBEL'S BIRTHDAY.

Kindergartens all over the country are celebrating this day as second only in importance to Christmas, for it is the anniversary of Froebel's birthday. Just one hundred and sixteen years ago, according to Harper's Bazar, in the Thuringian forest, was born the man who was destined to change the whole current of educational thought and action. As everyone knows, it was his own neglected childhood which inspired Froebel to try and help the childhood of others. 'Nature, the dear old nurse,' was his guide and councillor, and long communion with her taught him his ways and means, his ends and aims He was a firm believer in woman as an educator. Different kindergartens will celebrate the birthday differently, but the time of year ensures much of the spring spirit in the merrymaking.

SPANISH HONOR.

Spain has not gained all the satisfaction which she is evidently taking to herself in dismissing the United States minister before he had made known the demands of his government It is perfectly clear that President McKinley was made the victim of a contemptible trick, to which no other nation would probably have been a party. The instructions to Minister Woodford were not sent in cipher, but were telegraphed in plain English. They must have reached Madrid early on Thursday morning, but according to our minister's telegram, the dispatch was not delivered to him until Friday, and before he could possibly have time to carry out the directions it contained, he received the note informing him that diplomatic relations no longer existed between the United States and Spain. It is, therefore, easily understood that the dispatch from Secretary Sherman was taken by the Spanish authorities from the telegraph office at Madrid, read by the members of the ministry, and not delivered to Minister Woodford until just before the note informing him of the severance of diplomatic relations had been sent to the United States legation.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Report of the Meeting Held at Canton on Wednesday.

The Stark County Horticultural society held its regular meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Shanafelt, at Oak Wood, west of Canton, Wednesday. There were about seventy-five members present. After partaking of a bountiful dinner, the meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Hayhurst. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The committee on fruits and berries reported them to be in good condition, with prospects for a large crop, unless damaged later. Mr. Bitzer, of New Berlin, had on exhibition, five varieties of Apples, all good specimens and well preserved for this time of the year, C. W. Faust exhibited quite a selection of cut flowers, consisting of twenty varieties of carnations, ten of roses, ten of geraniums, two of lantots, two of cactus, two of calla lily, one of easter lily, two of hybiscus hyacinths and smilax.

Mr. Hayhurst had two samples of asparagus, and the hostess had quite a collection of house plants, all in a thrifty condition Mrs. S. L. Correll read an excellent essay on "Farmers' Homes." S. H. Rockhill gave for discussion the question, "That should farmers have fewer acres and cultivate them better, they would have better crops," which brought forth quite a lively debate.

Excellent musical and literary selections were rendered by Miss Vignos and Mrs. Roger Wise, and were highly appreciated by the society. After tendering the host and hostess its thanks, the society adjourned The next meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. Lydia Kurtz, near Justus, on Wednesday, May 18.

A CALL TO ARMS.

Dr. F. F. H. Pope, of Dalton, Gives Instructions in Foot Movements.

DALTON, April 23.—Dr. F. F. H. Pope, of this place, issued a call, Friday morning, requesting all those desiring to join in the common support of their country to meet in front of his office at 4 p m., for military drill. A large number responded to the call. The drill will be continued daily until some degree of proficiency in foot movements is obtained. Following is the proclamation:

"All persons who desire to loan their moral influence in support of our common country, and who approve of the course of the President and Congress in Cuban affairs, are requested to meet in front of my store at 4 o'clock p m., this 22d day of April, 1898, for military drill.

"Let the terrible, silent voice of this Christian nation be so audible that the oppressors of humanity throughout the world shall quake.

"Let us uphold the hands of our executive and law makers in every holy, noble and righteous act.

"F. F. H. POPE."

THE LOCAL COURTS.

A Reckless Driver Is Arrested and Fined the Costs.

The man whose reckless driving was responsible for the serious accident which occurred in this city, last Sunday night, and who made his escape immediately after doing the damage, has been brought to book by Policeman Getz. He proved to be a distinguished citizen of West Brookfield, and gave the assumed name of John Shaw. Mayor Wise fined the man the costs.

ENGLISH ALPHABET.

ITS BEGINNING IN THE MISTS OF ANTIQUITY

Curious Symbols of Some Letters--Letter M. a Linial Decendent of an Owl —What Six Thousand Years Has Wrought.

To invent and bring to perfection the score or so of handy symbols for the expression of spoken sounds, which we call an alphabet, has proved to be the most arduous enterprise on which the human intellect has ever been engaged. Its achievement tasked the genius of the three most gifted races of the ancient world. It was begun by the Egyptians, continued by the Semites and finally perfected by the Greeks.

From certain Egyptian hieroglyphic pictures which were in use long before the pyramids, it is possible to deduce the actual outlines of almost every letter of our modern English alphabet; to recount the history and to investigate the transformation of these ancient phonorams through the period of 6 000 years during which they have been shaping; to trace also the unity and the historical connections between all the various existing alphabets of the world.

Writing began with ideograms (pictures representing either things or thoughts), which afterward developed phonograms (the graphic symbols of sounds).

Although our own writing has reached the alphabetic stage, yet we still employ a number of phonographic and ideographic signs. The digits I, II, III, stood as pictures of fingers.

The V was from the fingers collected and the thumb apart; VV or Z represents the two hands, while IV and VI are only pictures of the hand with the subtraction nor addition of a finger. Ideograms showing no possibility of improving on, are such printers' signs as the index exclamation and parallel.

To these may be added certain shop signs, such as the barber's pole, with its spiral bandages, which was and is a significant ideogram of the blood-letter, and three balls of our pawn-brokers. If the history of any one of our alphabetic symbols be traced back it will be found to resolve itself ultimately into the conventionalized picture of some object. It is marvelous that, despite long continued usage during so many centuries, the modern letter retains in almost every instance manifest features derived from the primitive picture from which it has descended.

The letter M, for instance, was the picture of an owl, the conventionalizing process of 6,000 years having left only the two peaks, which are the lineal descendants of the two ears of the owl, still retaining between them a not inapt representation of the beak, while the vertical strokes are all that remain of the outlines of the breast.

If mankind is inclined to see a laugh on the owl, at what 6,000 years have done for it in this case, the owl probably feels capable of oppressing any such gayety by blinking men's attention to the monkey. The letter F is derived from the horned Egyptian asp, and two bars being the survival of the two horns, while the vertical strokes represent the body.

The letter Y descended from the same picture, the two horns and body being retained. Then, too, in those days there was a four-horned asp, which has come down to use in the letter W, the four strokes necessary to its making representing the horns, although 6,000 years seem to have been a few too many for the body, yet that of a Kansas grasshopper may be found supplemented by the people 6,000 years from now.

The letter A, was originally the picture of an eagle, whose ancestry, by the way, makes it the least American of all birds, Egypt being the eagle's homeland, and R was taken from a picture of the human mouth. D was evolved from a picture of the hand, and so on through the pictorial origin of all our letters.

The immediate parentage of our English alphabet is most difficult to determine. By a series of easy steps the forms of the very letters the reader sees before him on this printed page may be traced back for some twenty-five centuries. These "Roman types," as they are appropriately called, have not varied, appreciably in their forms of the types used at Rome and Venice by the Italian printers of the fifteenth century.

The Roman capitals now used are practically identical with the letters employed at Rome in the third century B. C. Thus it appears that our English alphabet is a member of that great Latin family of alphabets whose geographical extension was originally coterminus, or nearly so, with the limits of the western empire, and afterward with the ancient obedience to the Roman see.

As our alphabet now stands—even after 6,000 years of perfecting—it is a string of singularly ambiguous signs, and affords an unequaled opportunity for tormentors, just as a man who cannot express himself clearly can be plagued with sophistical questions. The confusion of English sounds and letters is well illustrated by spelling coffee without one correct letter—kauphy, which spelling is nearer the original than the one in use, for a pamphlet was printed in Oxford in 1659 on "The Nature of the Drink Kauphi, or Coffee."

The artistically bad orthography of many of our funny writers is made possible by the glaring inconsistencies of our alphabet. But some instances of naturally funny bad spelling are perhaps equal to any artificial ones. Here is a note that was sent to a doctor:

"Cer: Yole oblige me uf yole cum un ce me I hev a Bad kowd am Hill an her lost my Happy Tight."

The following received by a schoolmaster, was likely to be misunderstood:

"Sur: As you are a man of nolege I intend to inter my son in your skull."

Here is a bill sent to a gentleman:

aosofada $1 50
atacinonimomagin 50
Pade—J. Jaxn

The items are not apothecaries' articles, as might be supposed, but merely "A horse half a day and a-taking of him home again."

STEADY TIMEKEEPER.

The Swede Wondered How Many Times He Had Eaten Breakfast at Sunset

Ole Hanson, the Swede, who lives out north of Denver, has found out by accident how it is that a tin clock or watch painted and employed as a watchmaker's sign always gives the time of day 8.18 o'clock, or the hour and minute of Lincoln's assassination. For the last year, says the Denver Times, he has regulated his Elgin by one of these silent sentinels on Sixteenth street, and when he arrived the other morning, he looked at the sign and then at his watch. There was a discrepancy somewhere, so he called John Vaughn, the assistant city clerk, who happened to be passing on the way to his office.

"Say, Master Yentleman," he accosted the clerk, "Aye want to ask yo' 'bout somet'ing."

"All right," was the reply, "what is it?"

"Val, Aye tank Aye skal bane crackerjack bay Yerusalem. Aye leaf mae home tan miles out en te country bay twanty minutes after eight, an' Aye get en town aiteen minutes efter eight. Ho' yo' maken out des out?"

"Oh, it's pretty near ten o'clock now."

"Bot das vatch oop ofer yewelry store says es bane aiteen minutes efter eight."

"Yes, but that's a tin sign—there are no works in it."

"Es das trute?"

'Of course; can't you see?'

"Val, Aye Skal set mae vatch bae dis efery tem Aye com to town for poorty nar hull y'ar."

"I don't know anything about that, but it is a sign, and you will see all the watch signs point to 8:18, for that's the hour and minute President Lincoln was assassinated at Ford's Theatre in Washington."

The Swede was satisfied, and wondered how many times he had eaten breakfast just about sunset just because his watch didn't happen to be right.

The Ruling Passion.

"Just before the battle of Fredricksburg, knowing that a large number of Pennsylvania troops were with Burnside, and that a general engagement between the two armies was imminent, I went to Washington and asked for transportation to the front. A tug was placed at my disposal, and I reached the army in time to witness the battle. The terrible slaughter of our troops on that disastrous day we all know.

"When our defeat was beyond question I boarded the tug and hastened to Washington, hoping, as railroad communication was impossible, to forestall the exaggerated rumors that might be expected, and to alleviate even in only a slight degree the shock of unwelcome tidings. It was considerable past midnight when I reached Washington, but I proceeded directly to the White House. It was no surprise to me to learn that the president had not retired. I was immediately ushered into his presence. As he accosted me and read in my face the character of the news I had to communicate he sank into a chair with a sigh of distress."

"What news, Governor?" said he.

'Bad! very bad."

"Tell me all!" He rested his head on his hands while I gave the outline and the results of the battle. He heaved a heavy sigh and looked at me with an expression of intense suffering, and I remarked:

"I heartily wish I might be a welcome messenger of good news instead—that I could tell you how to conquer or get rid of these rebellious States."

Looking up quickly, with a marked change of expression, Lincoln said:

"That reminds me of the two boys in Illinois who took a short cut across an orchard, and did not become aware of the presence of a vicious dog until it was too late to reach either fence. One was spry enough to escape the attack by climbing a tree, but the other started around a tree, with the dog in hot pursuit, until, by making smaller circles than it was possible for his pursuer to make, he gained sufficiently to grasp the dog's tail, and held with desperate grip until nearly exhausted, when he hailed his companion and called to him to come down.

"'What for?' said the boy.

"'I want you to help me let this dog go.'

"If I could let them go,' said the President, in conclusion; "but that is the trouble. I am compelled to hold on to them and make them stay."

A Guilty Conscience.

Jagson (awakening, befuddled, after a night with the boys)—'Shwhat I 'spected! Drunk an' dishorderly, 'reshted, an' here I am behin' zhe bars again! Sherves me right!

Both Ways.

It was one afternoon, when descending to the lower regions to look after some household affair, that she discovered a pretty, dusky little maiden who was evidently making a call. The maids in the house were all white, and as Thomas, the man, was entertaining this young woman, it was evident that she was his visitor.

"Is that the way you do in Virginia, Thomas?" asked Thomas's mistress. "Do the young women go to call upon the young men? The young men go to call upon the young women here."

"Well, down in Virginia, we mostly does both ways," answered Thomas.

And evidently love affairs are somewhat accelerated by this return of visits, for that was only a short time ago, and now there is to be a wedding, and Thomas will appear in the role of bridegroom.

NEW FRINGED HOLLYHOCK

It Differs From the Old Type Hollyhock Materially.

The fringed Hollyhock, Allegheny, which is being introduced this year, has very little in common with its parent the old style double Hollyhock and a flower separated from the stock would hardly be recognized as Hollyhock at all, on account of the novel arrangement of the petals which are deeply fringed or cut, of a rather transparent texture, and of a silky nature. The veins throughout the petals give the appearance of crimped or crushed silk and this to such a degree that a florist of long experience refused to believe that a flower of the Allegheny, which a lady wore pinned on her coat, was real.

In the old type Hollyhock one finds a comparatively dense centre made up of short petals or reverted stamens in a setting of flat outer petals, generally a single circle of these which gives an unbalanced appearance to the whole flower. The Allegheny shows a well rounded flower—as the petals are nearly all of a uniform length, and yet not so precise as to spoil the grace of the flowers. The Allegheny Hollyhock is a profuse bloomer and has a long season of flowering, blooming frequently after the first frosts in November. One reason for this long period is no doubt the fact that from two to four buds are located at each axil on most plants; these buds develop in rotation, and two distinct crops of flowers with an intervening space of buds and seed pods can be seen on the plants; the lower set of flowers being the second or third crop coming in.

While the flowers are larger than those of the old favorites, from 4½ inches upwards to 7 inches across, they are quite light and drop from the plant when past their prime not hanging there disfiguring it as the old double ones are inclined to do.

Treatment of Swine.

See if the sow has any milk and whether the bag is caked. If caked, grease well with equal parts lard and coal oil, as warm as can be applied. I wring a flannel cloth out of hot water and hot as I can bear it, and lay on the bag of the sow. You will be surprised to see how the cake will yield to the application. One application is nearly always sufficient and as soon as the sow gets up give her a warm, weak gruel, or dish water and keep that up at each feeding time until the sow is free from fever. She will then have a good appetite; then begin to increase the slop in richness and quantity and you can then begin to feed whole corn, soaked is better than dry; then you can see the pigs grow, and be sure to add all the milk you can get to your slop. As soon as the little pigs begin to turn around place a shallow trough outside of the sow's pen and pour a little milk in it for the pigs, and they will soon begin to drink it with relish. Then feed a little soaked corn as soon as they begin to crack it; they enjoy it. I like to feed the pigs away from their dam, and at 10 weeks old they are ready to wean. I aim to give the pigs at this age such feed as comes nearest milk. This is the time to lay the foundation for a profitable hog, which consists largely of bone and muscle. Nature is our best example, and milk is the food nature provided, and we should feed such food as comes nearest fulfilling that want to be successful as breeders and feeders. The size of the litter at this time should be largely bone and muscle, and not fat, and to produce this result requires a bulky and not a concentrated food. A range of blue grass, alfalfa or clover aids in giving a good bone and capacity for rounding up and putting on the flesh when the time comes, with a richer and more concentrated food. A profitable hog must have a well developed abdomen, and we should respond to the demands of the pig at the different stages of its life to accomplish this. The pigs should never be allowed to stop in growth until he is ready for the market.—J. B. Zinn in Farm and Home.

Save Home Wastes.

The waste of manure is a most common mistake among farmers, small and great. Offensive barnyards, pigpens and poultry houses are very common. There should never be any offensive odors about the premises; absorbents should be used so freely as to prevent any smell getting loose to pollute the air. Poultry droppings should be looked after more regularly and the house cleansed. Almost anything seems to be good enough for poultry in this section. Nine out of every ten farmers could make their manure crop one-third more with ease. Straw, which is used plentifully, does not absorb liquid manure nor does it retain the odor. Those who can should buy land plaster, but when this cannot be done, woods litter is very good, especially if a little dirt is taken with it. Straw and corn fodder are also used in too wasteful a manner; cut or shredded, their feeding value would be much increased, which would leave a good deal of hay to be sold as a money crop when hay is scarce. The farmer is apt to be too wrapped up in himself. This is a mistake. Every farmer should have one or more specialities and he should call the attention of the public to it by exhibiting at fairs and in every way let people know what he has. I have observed often that when a farmer begins to improve his stock, his house, farm and family fall in line and all seem to be satisfied that they are in a progressive line.

The Cabbage Maggot

Last spring I set out several thousand early cabbage plants. By June the maggots had attacked them very badly—nearly every plant being affected and some so much so that if twisted slightly they would break off at the surface of the ground. I hoed the plants thoroughly, loosened the soil well around the stems and then applied to each about a third of a pint of strong, well stirred lime water. A couple of days after a tablespoonful of fresh slack d lime was put around the stem of each plant. The crop came on well and there was very little if any loss from the maggot. Instead there were signs on the stems showing where maggots had eaten them severely, but had left when the strong lime water had been applied. I believe that from this and other experiences which I have had, that the lime without doubt saved the crop.—Milo Holbert, Wayne Co., Pa.

FOOD AND BEAUTY.

Women Should Study the Food Question If They Desire a Good Complexion.

She may fill a whole cupboard with lotions and spend half of her time in the beautifying bath tub, but success will not crown the efforts of the seeker after beauty unless she turns her attention also to her diet list. Clear complexions do not wait on the fickle, nor rosy cheeks on the morning griddle cake.

The woman who intends to have a good complexion must make a careful study of the food question. It goes without saying that sugary substances must be banished from the bill of fare. Candies are of course excluded. Cakes follow in their wake. As for pies and all other compounds of flour and grease, they are fatal to clear skins. Bread that is doughy or starchy ranks almost as low as pastry in the estimation of the seeker after good looks.

Alcoholic drinks are banished almost entirely; their effect, even in small quantities, being a mild form of congestion of blood in the face, which eventually coarsens the texture as well as ruins the color of the skin. For somewhat similar reasons all sorts of narcotics and stimulants are to be avoided. Whatever excites the nerves or overheats the blood tends toward the final destruction of the smooth, peachy texture which is the chief of every woman's ambition to attain.

Whatever has the effect of producing a healthy action of the digestive organs is good for the complexion Acid and laxative fruits especially, if taken at breakfast, are good. Graham bread and toast rank high among the bread beautifiers. Red and juicy meats, green vegetables, milk and eggs, are all conducive to the attaining of a brilliant complexion.

Hat Trimmings.

As winter advances, women begin to look forward to spring styles, and the milliners, knowing this, introduce few new shapes. Novelty in trimming, however, is now in order, and even the old hat can now be made to look new by a change of trimming. Bird of paradise and coque feathers are among the latest favorites in plumes. On hats

New Ideas.

of nearly all shapes one or another of these pretty finishes is likely to appear. Sometimes the additional trimming is a drab of ribbon, a bunch of flowers, a fluffy roll of chiffon, or even a modest addition of more feathers. Indeed, feathers are the principal feature of much of the trimming now to be seen.

Fashion's latest decree in millinery is that the large hat must go. With the big sleeve also banished, it is perhaps worthy of inquiry what the comic writer will do for some time to come in inventing jokes regarding woman's attire

She Was Practical.

'It was a difficult matter to make up my mind which to accept," said the girl with a practical mind.

"I understand that both are very bright."

"Yes. They're inventors."

"There is something noble in that profession. I cannot think without the profoundest admiration of these men who harness the giant forces of nature to do the bidding of the human will."

"Yes, That sentiment applies to William. He's at work on a flying machine and a new kind of electric engine. But one can't buy moquette carpets and dining-room chairs with fine theories, you know."

"Aren't you going to marry, William?"

"No. I accepted John. He's going to be a rich man. He has an invention under way for fastening on suspender buttons so they can't come off."—New York Press.

Children and Money.

The proper value of money is an important part of a child's education, and is a subject to which the attention of mothers is very seldom called. To hoard for its own sake, for mere money-getting, is not the proper motive, but to save the little sums that are earned or received as gifts that some desired object may be purchased, will teach not only thrift and self-denial, but that habit of working with an end in view, and make living not only a mere matter of daily pleasure, but of useful endeavor. It is a good plan to have a small bank for the little ones, which they cannot open.

For Tired Feet.

After a long walk or much standing, when the feet are very tired, it is a good plan to bathe them in water in which charcoal has been boiled; or friction with gin and water is most useful. Another remedy under the same conditions is to put a handful of common salt into a footbath of hot water. The foot often becomes very tender in persons whose feet do not perspire, but are apt to become very hot and irritable. In these cases a salve is very comforting, and the following will be found most useful: Zinc ointment, cold cream, and spermaceti in equal parts.

Fried Scollops.

Scallops purchased in the market are ready for frying. First wash carefully, then dip in beaten eggs, then in bread or cracker crumbs, and fry in boiling lard, using a frying basket for convenience.

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PACIFIC FLEET.

Commodore Dewey's Vessels Sail For the Philippines.

WILL ATTACK MANILLA.

The Clergy and Some Other Classes Favor an Immediate Surrender, but the Military Men Want to Resist—The United States Cruiser Topeka Believed to Have Sunk In Collision With the Spanish Bark Albatross—American Ship Paris Reported Captured.

LONDON, April 23.—The American squadron at Kongkong, according to a special dispatch from Shanghai, has sailed for Manila, which it will attack. The dispatch says:

Three steamers recently purchased by the United States government will follow the fleet with coal. The approaches to Manila are mined. It is reported here that the priests and the commercial classes in the Philippine islands are in favor of a peaceful surrender, rather than to suffer bombardment, but that the military are determined to resist.

LONDON, April 23.—It is believed in shipping circles that the United States cruiser Topeka, formerly the Diogenes, which left Falmouth on Tuesday last, foundered in a collision with the bark Albatross, at midnight on Tuesday. The Spanish bark Albatross, from Mobile to Dundee, was towed into Falmouth, damaged from collision on the night of the 19th, about 60 miles southwest of the Scilly islands, with an unknown vessel.

The captain says that he believes the vessel colliding with him was a steamer and that she foundered, for after she had flashed an electric light, nothing more was seen of her. It is feared that the unknown vessel was the Topeka.

LONDON, April 23.—The Daily Chronicle publishes a rumor that the American liner Paris has already been captured by Spanish warships.

The Liverpool correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Surprise was expressed here that the Paris should have sailed unescorted, especially as there were rumors in the Mersey that Spanish warships were waiting to intercept her off the south coast of Ireland. Yet the passengers of the Paris were assured of their perfect safetly.

LONDON, April 23.—The Spanish embassy here notified the Madrid government of the departure of the steamship Paris, and it is believed that fast cruisers from Cadiz and Coruna will try to intercept her. The Paris has been placed by the United States government in its list of auxiliary cruisers.

SPANIARDS PATRIOTIC.

Enthusiasm at Madrid and Throughout the Provinces—Sagasta Cabinet May Stand.

MADRID, April 23.—All the persons who have been consulted by the queen regent have advised a continuance of the Sagasta cabinet. It is probable, however, that the minister of Marine, Admiral Bermejo, will insist upon resigning in order to take command of a squadron.

Patriotic enthusiasm reigns throughout Madrid and the Spanish provinces. The queen regent had a long conference with General Weyler and the diplomats had frequent conferences with Senor Gullon, the minister for foreign affairs.

LONDON, April 23.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News, telegraphing Thursday, describes his sensations on entering Spanish territory He says:

"Directly the frontier is crossed, the stranger feels the martial spirit breathing everywhere in the country, The Spanish people feel that the Americans have been amusing them with dilatory negotiations, while they have prepared themselves for war. Nevertheless, everywhere they proclaim that they will suffer gladly the heavy taxation necessary to provide funds. My belief is that Spain has settled a plan of warfare, though nothing is disclosed to indicate its nature."

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Cincinnati—										R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	1	1	5	0	0	3	1	11	10	1
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

Batteries—Breitenstein and Peitz; Hastings and Shriver. Umpires—O'Day and McDonald. Attendance, 2,467.

At Washington—										R	H	E
Washington	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	—	7	14	2
Brooklyn	1	5	1	2	2	0	1	*	—	12	15	2

Batteries—Dineen, Amole, Donovan and McGuire; Yeager and Ryan. Umpires—Emslie and Andrews. Attendance, 1,500.

At Baltimore—										R	H	E
Baltimore	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	*	—	8	13	3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0

Batteries—Hughes and Clarke; Lewis and Bergen. Umpires—Lynch and Connolly. Attendance, 1,801.

At Philadelphia—										R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	5	3	0	0	4	0	0	1	—	13	12	3
New York	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	1	0	—	7	7	1

Batteries—Platt and McFarland; Rusie and Warner. Umpires—Snyder and Curry. Attendance, 3,647.

At Louisville—										R	H	E
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	1	7	3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—	2	6	0

Batteries—Dowling and Wilson; Thornton and Donahue. Umpires — Swartwood and Wood. Attendance, 1,100.

At St. Louis—										R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	8	0
Cleveland	1	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	*	—	7	14	1

Batteries—Sudhoff and Clements; Powell and O'Connor. Umpires—Cushman and Heydler. Attendance about 500.

League Standing.

	W	L	Pc.		W	L	Pc.
Baltimore	4	1	.800	Boston	3	3	.500
Phila	4	1	.800	Brooklyn	3	3	.500
Cincinnati	4	1	.800	Wash	2	3	.400
Chicago	4	1	.800	Louisville	2	5	.286
Cleveland	3	2	.600	New York	1	5	.167
Pitsburg	3	3	.500	St. Louis	0	4	.000

Games Scheduled For Today.

Boston at Baltimore, Pittsburg at Cincinnati, Chicago at Louisville, New York at Philadelphia, Cleveland at St. Louis and Brooklyn at Washington.

CURLING IN AMERICA.

A Scotch Game Zealously Cultivated by Scotchmen.

The game of curling has secured a firm place among the winter sports in all parts of the country where there is heavy ice and where there are Scotchmen to teach the game to their American neighbors. There are about 50 curling clubs in the United States, and the Grand National Curling club of America has a membership of many hundreds in all parts of the north and northwest, but still the game is spoken of as "Scotland's ain game."

The game is always played on ice covered lakes or rivers, except in England, where it is frequently played under glass roofs by men whose white waistcoats, straw hats, floral decorations and general lack of Scotch style cause the real curlers to regard them with scorn.

The curlers who are members of the New York clubs have their contests on Van Cortlandt lake, and there is probably no class of sportsmen who go about a game so seriously as they.

The object of the game is to plant the curling stone, which has a teakettle shape and weighs from 32 to 44 pounds, near the "tee," or center of a circle at a distance of 40 yards, and to guard it there.

Next to the stone the broom plays the most important part in the game of curling, because in the hands of a sweeper who is anxious to see the stone advance to the circle where it will count it is wielded dexterously, so that every particle of snow or ice may be removed from the stone's course. The "skips," or captains, of the opposing sides have charge of the sweeping departments, and the sweepers have the right to use their brooms after the stone has got beyond the line which marks the middle of the rink. The sweeping is always to a side or across the rink and not forward or backward, where the sweepings might obstruct the passage of a running stone.

Match games, called a bonspiel, are played by opposing teams of four each, and when it is at home curling is essentially democratic. It has been said that the lord of the manor, the clergyman and the village blacksmith may be seen on the same rink with the smith as "skip" shouting to the clergyman to "soop, soop!" when he thinks a "soop," or sweep, in front of the moving stone will help it along.

The enthusiastic curler sees and hears nothing but the speeding stones and the applause, the shouts of "Weel curled, mon!" and the boyish shouts which rise on the wintry air show that a youthful spirit may live in a mature body, particularly if it be that of a Scotch curler. —New York Tribune.

THE STANDARD OF LIVING.

Its Direct Relation to the Scale of Labor's Wages.

The price of labor in the same industries differs in different localities or markets, not because the skill of laborers so greatly differs or because there is great diversity in the supply and demand for laborers, but because the cost of production (the cost of living) greatly differs in different localities. Thus, in New York city, carpenters, masons, printers and other mechanics get for the same work 50 and sometimes 100 per cent more than in some other localities. While the cost of living is sometimes affected by the difference in prices of particular articles of consumption it is usually determined largely by the difference in the social style of living. The greater the variety of the things consumed and comforts enjoyed by the laborers the higher is their standard of living and the greater their expenses or cost of living. Now, it is universally true in all countries and localities that in proportion as this standard of living, or social expense of the laborer's family, rises among any class of laborers, wages rise, hence they are always highest in large cities and lowest in remote country districts.

It may be laid down, then, as a general principle that wages for similar labor in any given market are governed by the local standard of living of the laborers. Consequently all efforts to improve the condition of the laboring class, to be efficacious, must be directed toward increasing the influences which raise the standard of living among the laboring class. In no other way can a permanent increase of wages be secured, and it may be added that no scheme for social reform which does not tend to promote this end can be of any real benefit to the wage class.—Gunton's Magazine.

Appetite of the Florida Alligator.

The Florida alligator has an appetite that is hard to appease. A fisherman, weary with ill luck, pulled off his boots stretched himself on the river's green bank and went to sleep. A saurian in search of a dinner spied the sleeping fisherman, crawled up the bank, swallowed him and retired in good order. But after a time he remembered that the late fisherman's boots were also reposing on the bank. A dinner without dessert was no dinner at all, so he returned to taper off on the boots. But while he was in the act of swallowing them another fisherman, recently arrived, shot him dead. Probably the moral in this story is, "Some alligators never know when they have enough." —Atlanta Constitution.

The Successful.

He—The trouble with too many people in this world is that they never stop to think.

She—Yes, but I notice that the most successful people are the ones that don't have to stop to think.—Chicago News.

Time It Was Retired.

"Yes, that is a pretty good bicycle joke. But"—

"Well, what?"

"It has made quite a number of century runs."—Philadelphia North American.

MATANZAS FIRST PORT TO BE CLOSED

North Atlantic Squadron Expected to Initiate Blockade at That Point.

SPANISH SHIPS CAPTURED.

Cruisers Nashville and New York Picked Up Two Merchantmen.

TOOK THEM INTO KEY WEST.

Then Sailed to Join the Blockading Fleet. The Captain of One Spanish Ship Did Not Know the War Had Commenced. Capture Took Place Twelve Miles Off Sand Key—Couple of Shots Fired—Prize Crew Put Aboard—The Departure of the Squadron—Cuban Pilots on Board the War Vessels—The Vessel Taken by the New York Plied Between Havana and Porto Rico.

KEY WEST, April 23.—The flagship New York has captured and brought into port a Spanish passenger ship that plied between Porto Rico and Havana.

KEY WEST, April 23.—Matanzas, it is reported, is to be the first port of Cuba that will be blockaded.

The United States cruiser Nashville has captured the Spanish ship Buena Ventura. She was on her way from Pascagoula, Miss., for Rotterdam with lumber. The Nashville first fired a blank shot, which the Spaniard ignored. This was followed by a shot from a six-pounder. The Buena Ventura then surrendered with her crew of 26 men.

The Nashville towed her prize into the harbor and put a prize crew on board.

The United States fleet was about 12 miles off Sand Key light when the Spanish merchantman Buena Ventura was sighted, bound north. The gun boat Nashville ran her down and put a shot across her bows from the 4-inch gun on the port side aft, manned by Lieutenant Dillingham. The Spaniard ignored the shot, but another, closer to her bows, brought her to.

A prize crew, under Ensign T. Magruder, was put aboard. Captain Lucarraga, in command of her, was astounded. He said he did not know that war had been declared, but when he was informed of the state of affairs he shrugged his shoulders and accepted the situation philosophically.

The Nashville has taken on stores and returned to the fleet. A body of marines is pacing the deck of the Spaniard and her crew of 28 are lounging about the decks in nonchalant fashion. According to prize laws Captain Maynard will turn the prisoners of war over to the United States district attorney, who will decide the question of their disposition.

The monitor Puritan took on coal and water and sailed to join the fleet.

The Detroit sailed to join the fleet also. It is believed that one or two ships will be left, at least temporarily.

The departure of the fleet was not so imposing as had been anticipated. On the contrary, there was something of a scrambling getting away. When all was ready the flagship New York swung around and came well into the harbor, signaling to the other ships about to sail. After receiving responses she turned and headed for the open sea, with the Iowa and Indiana closely in her rear. The Indiana had been coaling at the Dry Tortugas, but was cabled for, and she joined her two sister ships at the anchorage held by the three within the harbor. The Machias lay close to the three big warships and was first to swing her squat hull into line. She was followed by the Newport, which also lay outside.

Of the fleet lying close to shore, the Amphitrite was the leader. She lumbered along after the Machias, her immense guns stretching above her low freeboard. She was the first of the monitors to join the warlike procession, looking the deadly instrument she is. Then came the Nashville, her three smokestacks distinguishing her from the others, with the gunboat Wilmington pumping alongside. The Castine, which was next, little compared with the other members of the truculent family, but looked game for bloody work, should the fortunes of war demand. The Cincinnati was delayed a little time, as she was in the act of taking coal from a schooner off Fort Taylor when the signal to sail was given. But she got into the jagged line next.

The other ships of the fleet followed in no very mathematical formation, as viewed by the shore spectators. The Mayflower brought up the rear of the parade and was one of the last to fade from view. The torpedoboats Dupont, Porter, Winslow, Ericsson and Cushing did not start until 6 o'clock, when most of the line was under way. But, as if to exhibit their capabilities, they darted ahead and were lost from sight in the forward group.

The monitors Puritan and Terror lay side by side coaling from a large barge which was between them. Their decks were crowded with officers and bluejackets observing the naval pageant. It is believed the two monitors are to follow the rest of the squadron.

Following the floating forts was the fleet of newspaper dispatch boats, numbering about 20.

The boats left behind were the monitors Terror and Puritan, the gunboat Helena, the cruisers Marblehead and Detroit and the dispatch boat Dolphin.

Cuban pilots accompanied the fleet. Juan Santo was on board the New York, Pedro Hernandez was aboard the Cincinnati and Felize Losa was the pilot of the Indiana. The three men are experts in their business. They know the Cuban coast thoroughly, and have successfully landed filibustering expeditions.

WANTS A DIVORCE.

After Twenty-three Years of Married Life.

CANTON, April 23.—Application for divorce was made today by Cora H. Baker. She charges her husband, Joseph J. Baker, whom she married in Osnaburg township in 1875, with extreme cruelty and other unbecoming things. In her petition, which was filed by Lawyers Baldwin & Shields, Mrs. Baker claims to have been an obedient wife, but notwithstanding this, Mr. Baker struck her in the face repeatedly with his fist before their children six in number, and on numerous occasions. In addition to a divorce, Mrs. Baker desires reasonable alimony, giving a description of the real and personal property owned by Mr. Baker. The administrator has been authorized to endorse and sell notes in the estate of John G. Eisenbrei, of Canton.

THE SECRET SOCIETIES.

The Royal Arch Masons Have a Social Session,

DISTRICT INSPECTOR WAS PRESENT

Prospective Elks Appoint Several Committees, and Arrange Preliminaries for Permanent Organizations—Modern Woodmen's Hustling About to Cease.

The visit of G. W. Siebright, of Akron, district inspector of chapters, is always an agreeable event in Masonic circles. So when Mr. Siebright arrived in Massillon, Wednesday evening, he found the Masonic temple well filled with members of Hiram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and a warm and hearty welcome. Mr. Siebright was accompanied by H. R. Whitman, of Akron. Inspector Siebright performed the duties of his office in his usual efficient manner, complimenting the chapter on its splendid condition, and talking to some length on subjects that lay nearest the hearts of all. The "Mark Master" degree was conferred on three members, one of whom was Mr. Otis Stover, of Canal Fulton. Refreshments were served during the evening by Mrs. Thompson. J. A. Burkholder, William Stover and Professor J. A. Focht, of Canal Fulton, were among the out of town guests.

DOUBLED THEIR MEMBERSHIP.

Deputy Hall, who with Deputy Detlor, has been bringing members into the local camp of the Modern Woodmen of America in great numbers lately, will leave Massillon Sunday. Mr. Detlor left several days ago, going to Mansfield. The Massillon camp now has one hundred members, just twice as many as when the deputies first came to town.

WILL GO TO CANAL DOVER.

Enterprise Company of the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, at its meeting, Wednesday evening, accepted the invitation of the Canal Dover lodge to be present with the initiating team on April 30, when sixteen applicants will be initiated. About twenty from Massillon will attend, and there will be many others from Canton, Newark, New Philadelphia and Uhrichsville.

THE ELKS MEETING.

Preliminary arrangements for the institution of a local lodge of Elks were completed at the meeting held in the parlors of the Hotel Conrad on Wednesday night. Otto E. Young was made permanent chairman of the temporary organization and J. C. Streeter, secretary-treasurer. Messrs. Streeter and Charters were instructed to take the necessary steps toward securing the charter. Mayor Wise, J. J. Klotz and C. M. Whitman were selected by the chair to secure permanent quarters for the lodge, and F. A. Vogt, E. S. Howells and H. R. Parsons to prepare for the banquet to be given on the night the lodge is instituted. On this occasion representatives of neighboring lodges will be present.

SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

The Damage Case Against the Massillon Paper Company Ended.

CANTON, April 22.—The damage case of Samuel Leffel against the Massillon Paper Mill Company has been settled out of court, the consideration being less than one hundred dollars. Mr. Leffel was injured by falling in a vat of boiling straw, and claiming the company responsible for the accident, sued to recover $10,000. Mr. Leffel's attorneys were Eggert & McLaughlin.

An account of the final distribution has been filed in the assignment of S Perskey & Co., of Lawrence township The application to probate the will of Edgar H. Seeley, of Massillon, has been continued. Appraisement has been ordered in the estate of John Ulerich, of Perry township Thomas Reardon was sentenced to the Fairmount Children's Home for truancy, by Judge Wise today.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Lorin Fawcett and Emma L. Graham; Horace C. Cook and Anna A. Crist; John L Richards and Flora E Kropf and Fred Lehman, jr., and Kate Halter, of Canton.

THE TOWNSHIP BOARD.

School Directors Organize with Mr. Kerstetter President.

TAX LEVY TO BE TWO MILLS.

Hiram Rogers Declines a Place on the Board, and Mr. Bonvolat is Appointed in His Stead—School Term Hereafter will be Nine Months—Bills Paid.

The township board of education has held its regular meeting in Massillon, organizing with D. M. Kerstetter, of district No 9, as president. The members present were Miss Jennie Cunningham, Cyrus Smith, J. Schwier, M. O. Essig, R. Leifer, George Leeper, W. H. Allen and Mr. Kerstetter. The oath of office was administered to the newly elected members, Messrs. Allen and Essig, by Clerk E. W. Busby. A communication was reeceived from Hiram Rogers, who was elected director in district 3, refusing the office most emphatically. On motion of Mr. Leifer, L. Bonvolat was appointed director in Mr. Rogers's place. The following committees were appointed by President Kerstetter:

Teachers and text-books—Smith, Leifer and Schwier.

Buildings and grounds—Leeper, Smith and Allen.

Supplies—Allen, Smith and Essig.

Rules and Regulations—Leifer, Cunningham and Schwier.

Finances—Leeper, Smith and Cunningham.

On Mr Allen's motion, the committee on buildings and grounds was instructed to visit all school buildings and report needed repairs at the next meeting Mr. Leifer's motion allowing the committee $5 for the expenses of the trip was carried, Messrs Leeper and Allen voting no.

A motion by Mr. Leeper to levy a tax of 2 2 mills was lost, Messrs Smith, Schwier, Essig, Leeper and Allen voting against it. Later Mr. Leeper made another motion providing for a tax levy of two mills, one for the tuition fund, and the other for the contingent fund This was carried, Messrs Leeper and Kerstetter voting no

It was decided, on Mr Leeper's motion, that the school term should be extended to nine months in all districts where the daily attendance is not less than fifteen pupils. Messrs Smith Schwier and Essig voted no. As this measure does not go into effect until next year, Mr. Leeper made another motion by which all schools whose attendance is fifteen or over will be allowed an additional month this term. Messrs Schwier, Essig and Smith voted no.

Clerk Busby was instructed to have all the insurance policies renewed. Mr. Schwier made the motion, Mr. Leeper voted against it.

On Mr. Schwier's motion, it was agreed that $2 per day should be the maximum wages paid teachers during the ensuing year. Messrs. Leeper and Kerstetter voted no.

The clerk was authorized, on Mr. Leeper's motion, to purchase a journal for each sub-district in which one is needed.

Although the board for some time past has been considering the advisability of abandoning Mr. Leeper's district (No 8), and committees had been appointed for the purpose of investigating, no action was taken on the matter at this meeting. The school attendance in his district is so small that some members of the board think that it would be economy to pay the tuition of the pupils and send them to Massillon, Navarre or Richville. The matter will likely be brought up again at the next meeting

On Mr. Smith's motion, the following bills were paid:

C. Week	$ 75
S. F. Wefler	2 65
Brown Lumber Co	1 25
J. Harmon	4 00
Chas. Allen	1 60
J. J. Bast	2 00

AMUSEMENTS.

The Graphoscope to be Seen at the Armory Next Week.

The fact that a great many of the leading theatres throughout the country are placing moving picture machines on their programmes as standing attractions from week to week, is the best evidence that the theatre-going public want them and are ready and willing to give them a patronage. There is a vast difference in these projecting machines, owing to the great and disagreeable shaking motion so many have. The Graphoscope, which is Edison's latest invention, is claimed to be the steadiest of all these machines, and is constructed in such a manner as to throw a very clear and sharp picture.

The Graphoscope will be seen at the Armory on next Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings. Popular prices will prevail, 25 and 35 cents

Dawson Derby $4, equal to any $5 hat, at 4 E. Main. Doll.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

A Milwaukee Man Seriously Injured at Burton City.

Charles Neiberding, of Milwaukee, was struck and terribly injured by a W. & L. E. train this morning near Burton City. Neiberding was walking along the track and failed to notice the approaching train until too late to escape. He was thrown fully fifteen feet by the locomotive and was picked up unconscious and brought to Massillon. The injured man was immediately taken to the Hotel Sailer, the company's physician and Dr. Hardy, summoned and everything possible done to alleviate his sufferings. Mr. Neiberding's body was badly bruised and his right leg crushed between the knee and ankle.

As his right leg is crippled, as the result of a previous accident, Dr. Hardy will make every effort to save the maimed limb, but amputation will probably be necessary. Neiberding is a member of the Moulders' Union, and has several acquaintances in Massillon, among them being Peter Smith, the fourth ward councilman. The last place where he worked, as shown by a card in his possession, was in Chicago. The local union will look to Neiberding's comfort.

FELL FROM A BRIDGE.

William Uebernickel Sustains Serious Injuries, Friday.

WAS RETURNING FROM WORK.

The Young Man is the Only Support of a Family, and His Helpless Condition is to Him a Double Affliction—Was Injured Similarly Once Before.

There is sorrow in the Uebernickel household. William Uebernickel, aged 17 years, the only support of the family, is helpless with a broken leg, and the future is dark with want and suffering. The young man met with a distressing accident, Friday evening, while returning home from the bridge works, where he is employed. It was the result of his own carelessness, and he does not spare himself in the least. With a number of his companions he was walking along the Ft. Wayne railway. When they came to the bridge across the canal, near the glass works, Uebernickel did not remain in the middle of the tracks, but undertook to walk across on one of the narrow iron girders of the bridge. He almost gained the opposite side of the bridge when one of his feet caught in some manner, and he fell to the tow path below.

Uebernickel's fellow-workmen ran to his assistance immediately. He was unconscious for a few minutes One of the men borrowed Matthews Bros.' delivery wagon, and the young man was removed to the Summit street home of his mother. Dr. Barnes was called. It is the right leg that is broken, and the fracture is at precisely the same place that it was broken once before. It will be some time before Uebernickel will be able to return to work, and he may never recover complete use of the limb.

PIERO'S TRIAL.

Much Damaging Testimony Against the Prisoner.

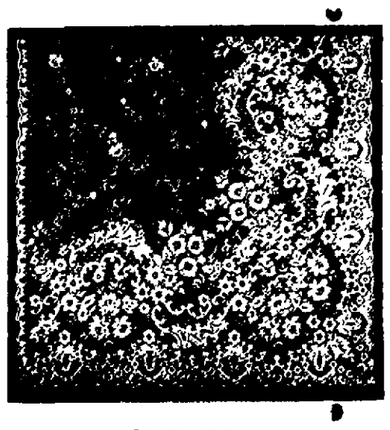
In the trial of W. J. Piero, in the United States district court for complicity in the Massillon postoffice robbery, numerous witnesses for the prosecution have been examined, and their evidence has been very damaging to the prisoner. Inspector Owen's testimony was substantially the same as that given at the preliminary trial before Commissioner Folger

The evidence L. C. Myer, a former partner of Piero's, was a strong link in the chain of evidence submitted by the prosecution To Myers and others Mr. Piero claimed the stamps with which he had been paying various bills were purchased at the Canton postoffice and at the Eagle block drug store, and to refute these statements Michael Barr, Joseph Monnot and Ed. Mack, of the postoffice, and Louis Kock, of the drug store, testified that they had sold the prisoner no stamps for a year prior to his arrest.

John Eckhardt, who was arrested in Cleveland last week, testified that he was acting as bar-tender in a Canton saloon on the day following the robbery of the Orrville postoffice, the stamps and other valuables stolen at that time were divided in a room in the rear of the saloon, and Piero was present. It is said that Eckhardt has turned state's evidence, and has given the officials much valuable information. "Chub" Piero was taken to Cleveland yesterday as a witness in the case. It is said that he will testify that he placed the stamps where found.

We print everything from books to hand bills We have the building, the printing machines and the men. Good work at fair prices and full count every time. The Independent Company, North Erie street.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headaches. 25c at druggists.



$2.10 a Pair.

WAR NEWS

Not in it with the intense excitement prevailing at our

Lace Curtain Sale

More wonderful bargains than the people had looked for were presented to their view, and larger crowds and more eager buying than have greeted us at any similar sale, the result Now to save disappointments, come early with the rush. True, our stock is immensely large, but the unprecedented activity in buying is bound to close out pattern after pattern in short order. Don't miss the **GRAND DISPLAY OF CURTAINS** which will continue this week.

CRONE'S Dry Goods Store.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. Warrington Warwick, of Pittsburg, is the guest Mrs. A P. L. Pease.

A Farmers' telephone has been placed in the residence of George G. Giltz, No. 105.

Mrs. Thomas Morgan, of Canal Fulton, is the guest of Mrs. John Arthur in the city.

Miss Mame Morganthaler, of Oberlin college, is the guest of Miss Vesta Shoemaker.

Mrs. Herman J. Douds, of Cleveland, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Helena R Slusser

Mrs. Frank W. Hibbart is visiting her sister, Mrs. Z. T. Shoemaker, in South East street.

Bell telephones have been placed in the residences of Harmon Richardson, No 8, and O B. Purinton, No 136

The picture of the battleship Maine, painted by John H. Williams, is on exhibition in Hookway & Foltz's window

The Morgan Engineering Company of Alliance has received a contract for the manufacture of twenty disappearing gun carriages

Mrs Hoffecker and son, of Pittsburg, have returned home after an extended visit with Mrs. John Allen and other Massillon friends.

Mrs E S Howells has been called to Pauls, the home of her mother, Mrs Fowles, who sustained a broken leg in a fall the other day

H E. Richards, of Columbus, spent Friday with his brother, G. F Richards, superintendent of construction at the Massillon state hospital.

The engagement of James W. Warwick and Miss Mary Ellison, both of Cleveland, is announced Miss Ellison formerly lived in Canton

The local lodge of Modern Woodmen held a meeting, Friday evening New members were initiated, and a number of applications were received

Mrs William Reed and sons, Huntington and Sidney, have gone to New Hartford, N Y. Their visit was occasioned by the illness of Mrs. Reed's mother

Charles H Palmer, inspector and adjuster of the Brotherhood Accident Co, has arrived in the city. His business here is to settle the claim of Dr A. A Hallock

William Hodnot brought home fifty pounds of catfish, the heaviest weighing eight pounds, Friday afternoon, the result of a week's fishing in the vicinity of Bolivar and Zoar.

Mrs Rebecca Pennington, of Seattle, Wash, who has been visiting relatives west of the city, left today for Akron, where she will remain for two week before returning home.

Jacob Blatz and other young men of Patagonia are interested in the organization of a canoe club A meeting is soon to be called for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps.

The young people of the vicinity of Forty Corners, northwest of the city, have organized a debating society, and discussions will hereafter be held regularly every Friday evening.

William Guthrie, who resides near Cadiz Junction, committed suicide Tuesday, by hanging Mr Guthrie formerly lived in Massillon, and conducted a meat market in West Main street

Mrs. D Allman and daughter, Bessie, of Sherrodsville, and Miss Kate Daily, of Canton, who have been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. J Daily, in South Mill street, have returned home.

Mr and Mrs John Lerch, whose marriage took place at the parsonage of St John's church, the Rev Mr Digel officiating, Thursday evening, have taken up their residence in Locust street

Harry Nicewander and Miss Anna Leonard were married Thursday evening by the Rev J E Digel, at the parsonage of St John's Evangelical church. Mr and Mrs Nicewander will reside in Jarvis avenue

Charles Frint, agent of the C, L & W railway, at St Clairsville, committed suicide on Wednesday morning by throwing himself in front of a passing train. His mother's serious illness is said to have been the cause

Captain William M. Folger, formerly of Massillon, took formal charge of his ship, the New Orleans, on Thursday. The new cruiser is now undergoing repairs at the Brooklyn navy yard As soon as these are completed she will go South and join the fleet at Key West

Mrs Rohr, who resides west of the city, reported to the police, this morning, that a horse was stolen from a barn on her property last night The officers soon found trace of a stray horse, but it proven to be the property of another At 3 o'clock the Rohr horse had not been located

The power house at the state hospital grounds is beginning to take on the appearance that such a place should have The big 80 horsepower engine is now in place, the finishing touches having the other day been given it by Fred Fricker and Edward Young, Russell & Co s expert painters and decorators

Bell telephones have been placed in the following places F C. Sibila, store, No 8 Chris Schott's residence, No 316 H R Suhr's residence, No 314, Mayor's Wise s residence, No 49 H Richardson's residence, No. 318 The last two were previously announced, but not with the correct numbers

Cornelius and John H Demorest, father and son, respectively, arrived in Massillon, yesterday, in a long narrow covered wagon. They were traveling with their earthly possessions to Richmond, Va, where they will take charge of a farm They have been on the road two weeks, having started from Angola, Ind.

R. B. Crawford, of this city, is in possession of a small piece of the battleship Maine, which he received from a G. A. R comrade in Florida. The relic was accompanied by three boxes of cigars for the county commissioners.

The firemen have succeeded in restoring the engine and other apparatus used at the East Greenville fire to their usual excellent condition The clay and mud of the bad roads clung to the wheels and axles with such tenacity that it required no little exertion to remove it.

Wm Lantz's left hand and wrist are badly burned, and he suffers much pain. He and Jacob Blatz, both employed at the rolling mill, were wrestling, Thursday night, and Lantz was thrown from a bench upon a heap of red-hot cinders. His injuries were so serious that he was obliged to go home.

The Rev. John Herron was installed pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, Thursday night The service was impressive and was witnessed by the entire congregation and also a few visitors The Rev. Mr. Herron was formerly located at Massillon, but during the winter received a call here He is a man of ability, a fluent talker and has the faculty of making friends —Akron Beacon-Journal

Mr and Mrs. B. U Hickox arrived in Massillon, Thursday evening, and are now the guests of Mr Hickox's parents, Mr and Mrs D. M. Hickox, in North Mill street Mr. and Mrs Hickox were married in Cleveland, Wednesday evening, the bride having formerly been Miss Maude Hartely, of Cleveland They will remain in this city until Sunday, when they will return to Cleveland, which has been Mr Hickox's home since leaving Massillon some time ago

Arrangements have been completed for the boxing carnival which will be given in Canton May 10 Fred Green, who is to meet Kid Broad, Kid McCoy's protege, in twenty five rounds, will arrive in Canton next week to complete his training One of the preliminary bouts will be twenty rounds for a decision between Billy Wallace and Jack Donovan. The affair will be conducted under the auspices of the Cleveland Athletic Club and will be managed by Al and Charles Marsh The prices will range from 50c to $1 50

Some large fish have been caught at the reservoir lately In fact, so large and numerous are these messes that Superintendent Inman, of the Massillon Water Supply Company, has had to resurrect the rules adopted last spring. He has also had a conference with Game Warden Dangeleisen. Hereafter it will be a punishable offense for persons to fish on any days but Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays Through the month of May no fishing whatever will be allowed, as it is at this period that most fish spawn. Mr Dangeleisen will see to the rigid enforcement of this

Actual hostilities between the United States and Spain began in New York on Wednesday. Two Spanish bricklayers working on a building, discussed the probable outcome of the impending war between splashes of mortar. "Weyler will make mince meat of some of your American pig soldiers," was the statement made by one of the Spaniards and that started the trouble The Americans threw down their trowels and made ready for a fair fight The Spaniards made a rush, trowels in hand at the Americans and cut gashes in their heads The Americans had the next turn and they pounced down on the dons, knocking them senseless.

H V Kramer having recently added a line of general livery to his coach and transfer service, is putting forth every effort to make this branch of his business all that it should be The other day a brand new Victoria six passenger trap arrived for him, and if the weather is fine it will make its first trip Sunday It is Mr Kramer's intention to keep only strictly up-to-date vehicles, and in addition to the one already mentioned has a four-passenger trap, phaetons, carriages of all descriptions, covered and open buggies, red and black running gears, all new and handsome The new trap is very attractive in appearance, having yellow running gear, with the box of a dark color There are three seats, two facing the front of the vehicle, and the other the rear

THAT ASYLUM SWITCH.

Its Construction will be Commenced Without Delay

The C. L. & W. Company will begin at once the construction of the long delayed switch to the Massillon state hospital W B Hanlon, the company's chief engineer, will run the line on Monday, following the course proposed last fall leading south from the C, L & W. switch in Russell & Company's yards As the asylum trustees have planned for the immediate construction of seven cottages and the superintendent's building, they are partially anxious to have the switch completed, thus saving much delay in securing material Superintendent Richardson has leased the Shriver property in South Erie street, and will move his family from Columbus to Massillon about May 1

MRS. M. E. GEIB,

Of Canton, O, Recommends Wright's Celery Capsules

March 10, 1898

The Wright Medical Co.
Columbus O

Gents—I have purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from E L Jansen, druggist, Canton, O, and used them for Indigestion and Constipation I was all run down and had that tired feeling. They have given me wonderful relief I have gained seven pounds in a few weeks, and I would not be without Wright's Celery Capsules.

Yours truly,
Mrs M. E Geib
1145 Arch St.

Sold by all druggists at 50c and $1 00 per box. Send address on postal to the Wright Medical Co, Columbus, Ohio, for trial size, free.

NAVAL FIGHT.

United States Monitor Seen Chasing a Spanish Warship.

WERE FIRING SHOT FOR SHOT

The Spaniard Was Convoying a Transport Loaded With Coal—Two Men Fishing on Lake Worth, Heard the Firing and Ran to the Beach—Witnessed the Fighting For About an Hour—Vessels Then Dispeared—Both Ships Running Before a Stiff Wind.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 23.—According to private dispatches received by The Times Union and Citizen the first naval battle of the war has taken place opposite Boynton, about 25 miles south of Palm Beach.

George Lyman, a reliable man, and several others, who were fishing in Lake Worth, which is separated from the ocean by a narrow strip of land, heard heavy firing and ran to the beach. They reported to the reported to the railroad agent and postmasser at Lantana that a United States monitor was chasing and firing upon a Spanish man-of-war or gunboat convoying a coaler transport ship.

The Spaniard replied shot for shot. All the ships were traveling with a bone in their teeth, The men say they watched the battle for an hour, or until only the smoke from the funnels was visible on the southern horizon, in which direction they were traveling

A special dispatch to The Times Union and Citizen from Lantana says

'An eye witness has just arrived Boynton and reports a supposed transport vessel, southward bound, guarded by a man of-war, pursued by a Monitor, keeping up a heavy running fire."

TRADE HURT SOME.

The War Has a Little Effect on Business—Not Warranted by Conditions—The Failures.

New York, April 23.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says. The war is no longer to be avoid and business is somewhat contracted by bankers' apprehensions. There is no excuse except want of nerve for decline in railway stocks when earnings have been 14.3 per cent larger than last year, for the first half of April, and 4.8 per cent larger than in 1892, with railway tonnage on eastbound from Chicago 10 per cent larger than in 1892. Neither are the clearinghouse transactions gloomy. The week's payments were 33.6 per cent larger than last year and 6.3 per cent larger than in 1892.

Wheat advanced 7¼ cents for the week. Exports of wheat and corn are large.

With 40,000 tons Bessemer iron sold at Pittsburg, for $10.40, and with the dealings in Grey forge unchanged, and sales of 30,000 tons to car wheel makers alone at Chicago, and 10,000 tons at eastern works of Pennsylvania, with some at the south for pipe manufacturers, the enormous production does not diminish, and the demand for finished products includes contracts for 3,000 tons in the building of two new merchant ships, with many other contracts in sight to replace vessels bought by the government, for two new piers at Key West, 3,000 tons; for the Chicago postoffice, 9,000 tons, for the Harrisburg capitol, 2,800 tons; for car building, including one of 3,000 tons, at Pittsburg, one for a government building at Portland, Or., 1,000 tons, for track elevation at Chicago, 2,700 tons. for plates at Chicago, including one for 2,000 tons, for 40,000 tons rails to the Maryland Steel company; 30,000 tons to be shipped to Siberia, and 10,000 tons to the Orient, and for 7,000 tons to a Pittsburg concern for Quito, with many structural and implement contracts of minor importance. No decrease in prices appear, and the production continues practically unchanged at the highest point ever known.

In woolens the heavy cancelations recently reported prove to be in large measure requests for deferred deliveries, but a better demand has been seen during the past week in some quarters on account of large government orders.

Failures for the week have been 204 in the United States, against 218 last year, and 29 in Canada, against 21 last year.

MAY SEIZE HAWAII.

A Report That the Islands Will be Taken For a United States Coaling Station.

Washington, April 23.—Members of the senate committee on foreign relations are generally without information as to the plans of the administration in Hawaii, but some of them endorse the idea of securing the Pacific islands by seizure at this time in view of their strategic importance. Senator Davis, chairman of the committee, is among those who hold this view He considered that the United States would be entirely justified in taking the islands in case of war as a measure, as they might fall into the hands of Spain

San Francisco, April 23.—Advices from Honolulu state that it is rumored Minister Sewell and Admiral Miller will take formal possession of the islands in the name of the United States as a coaling station on the 15th.

Passed a War Measure.

Washington, April 23 —The house displayed its enthusiasm for the war upon which the country has entered by rushing through without debate the bill authorizing the president to call out the volunteers and agreeing by unanimous consent to meet today to take up the consideration of the army reorganization bill The Patterson-Carmack contested election case was disposed of, the sitting member, Mr. Carmack, being given the seat by a vote of 136 to 118.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT BILL BECOMES A LAW.

Juries Will Now Decide a Convicted First Degree Murderer's Fate. Work of Legislature.

Columbus, April 23.—The house has made a law of the Sullivan-Riley bill, which is a step toward abolishing capital punishment in Ohio. The new law leaves it optional with the trial jury whether a person convicted of first degree murder is to be imprisoned for life or to be electrocuted. The bill explains that first degree murder is still to be a capital offense within the meaning of the constitution, and shall be punished with death, unless the jury trying the accused recommend mercy, in which case the punishment shall be imprisonment in the penitentiary during life. The pardoning power is taken away, except on proof of innocence established beyond a reasonable doubt. The penalty for second degree murder is fixed at not more than 25 nor less than 10 years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The law takes effect at once.

Bills passed in the house were:

Senate bill by Ma. Harper, permitting assessment life insurance in the state.

Senate bill by Mr. Finck, providing that the holder of a second mortage can institute proceeding in foreclosure.

Senate bill by Mr. Brorein, providing that farmers' mutual fire insurance associations may insure property partly lying in another state.

Senate bill by Mr. Decker, authorizing village councils to levy a tax and pay waterworks and electric light trustees for street lighting and fire protection.

House bill by Mr. Davis, providing that there shall be sheds for the protection of workmen employed in repairing cars

House bill by Mr. Gayman, amending the ballot law so that all tallies shall be made on the same sheet or page.

House bill by Mr. Coward, providing that service may be had upon corporations in the hands of a receiver by serving his agents.

House bill by Mr. Davis, prohibiting the employment of any person above the age of 14 years in works of non-necessity on Sunday.

House bill by Mr Waddell, prohibiting a saloon within 500 yards of hospital for epileptics at Gallipolis.

House bill by Mr. Allen, providing that officers of election shall take but one oath.

House bill by Mr. McBroom, giving probate courts concurrent jurisdiction in partition cases.

Senate bill by Mr. Cromley, providing that no money can be paid out for township ditches unless the order is signed by two of the trustees and clerk.

Senate bill by Mr. Blake, making it a misdemeanor to adulterate materials used in crockery manufacture.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

New York, April 23 —The stock market was more firm this morning, being helped somewhat by London advance. Spanish fours quoted 34 Money on call 2 per cent The close was firm. Bank statement as follows

Reserve increased	$ 6,179,025
Loans decreased	7,439,100
Specie increased	7,885,800
Legals decreased	2,282 300
Deposits decreased	3,203,000
Circulation increased	140,800

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks, as furnished by T B. Arnold's exchange:

	Opening.	High	Low	Close
American Sugar	115⅝	116½	114¾	116
American Tobacco	100¾	103	100¾	102
Atchison (Pfd.)	24½	24¾	24½	24⅝
C. B. & Q	89⅞	90⅝	89½	90¼
Chicago Gas	88	89¼	88	88¼
Jersey Central	90½	90½	90½	90½
Louisville & Nashville	46⅛	46¾	45¾	46½
Manhattan	93	94	93	94
Missouri Pacific	25½	25⅝	25½	25⅝
Rock Island	84¼	84¼	83¾	83⅞
St. Paul	85⅛	85¾	85	85⅝
Western Union	85⅛	85½	85⅛	85½

Chicago, April 22.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs active $3 75 @ $4 15, cattle steady, beeves $3 90@$5 20.

Chicago, April 23 —It looked for a while this morning as though the bears would have control in the wheat pit. Cables were unchanged. Receipts in the Northwest were fair, as traders started out to pound the market. Near the close, however, they were forced to cover at a loss

	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	Close
Wheat				
May	113⅛	114	112	114
July	88	89½	87¼	89⅛
Corn.				
May	32	32¼	31¾	32¼
July	33	33¼	32¾	33¼
Oats.				
May	27½	27¼	27	27¼
July	24	24¼	23⅞	24¼
Pork.				
May	10 75	10 85	10 60	10 85
July	11 00	11 05	10 80	11 05
Lard				
May	5 45	5 47	5 45	5 45
July	5 52	5 52	5 52	5 52

Toledo, April 22 —[By Associated Press]—Wheat 106½.

Dalton, April 23 —Wheat, 98 cents to $1.00

Navarre, April 23 —Wheat, 98 cents.

Beach City, April 23 —Wheat, 91 to 93 cents.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

GRAIN MARKET

Wheat per bushel	1 00
Rye, per bushel	35-38
Oats	28-29
Corn	40
Barley	45
Wool	15-18
Flax Seed	1 00
Clover Seed	52 50
Timothy Seed	$1.15-1 25
Bran, per 100 lbs.	86
Middlings, per 100 lbs.	90
Hay	$6 00-7 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	16-18
Eggs, per dozen	8
Lard, per lb	5
Hams, per lb	6
Shoulders per lb	6-8
Sides	6-7
Cheese	12
Potatoes	65-70
Apples	1 40
White Beans, per bushel	1 05
Onions	50
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Chickens, live per lb.	6
Salt, per barrel	1 00-1 25
Dried Peaches, peeled	8-10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-6

INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired, help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be left not later than 10 a. m to insure insertion the same day. Six publications of not more than 4 printed lines for 25 cents

FOR SALE.

AN eight roomed, two story brick building, occupied as a saloon. Would be a good location for a boarding house. Located near Reed & Co's. Glass Works. Address N. Schneider 127 & 129 Canal Street, Massillon

BICYCLE—A bicycle in good condition. Inquire at 60 South Erie street.

FIVE roomed house and lot with good cellar, city and cistern water, located at 17 West Tremont street Inquire of Mrs. F. Geltz, 269 State street, or S. Burd.

FIVE roomed house and lot. Barn, and cistern and water right. Inquire of J. Swihart at Brown's Lumber Yard

GOLD, Silver and Mica, $3 00 cash, and four monthly payments of $3 00 each, pays for 100 shares of stock in The Eureka Mining Co. of Canton, O. For further particulars, address Will H. Stahl, Sec, Navarre, O.

LOTS—I have for sale 28 one acre lots on Richville avenue for $200 each. These lots face on two streets, 182x300. S. Burd.

LOT on East Main street 40x185 price $ 200 I will build a 7 roomed house on this lot and sell for $280. S. Burd

LOT—West lot of 235 East Oak street Inquire of W M. Swihart power house.

MARE—One bay mare coming 8 years old, single or double driver; can be seen at Wm. Crone's, 50 Front St., Massillon, O.

OAK LUMBER—Consisting of fence posts sawed and split harbor posts, sawed railroad ties and bank props, 2x4 scandlings, planks and boards of all widths and lengths, slabs by the load, wood by the cord Inquire of J B Snyder, 211 East North street, or Heutzelman, 206 South East street

SAFE—A Hall's patent four tumbler, combination safe Inside measurments, 21½ inches high 16 wide 12 deep Outside measurements: 3¼ feet high, 2 ft 5 in. wide, 2 ft, 1 in. deep To be had very cheap. Bammerlin Bros.

WAGONS—Three two-horse wagons and team harness. Inquire of John B. Snyder, 211 East North street.

WANTED.

COOK—A female cook at the Hotel Massillon.

DRILLER—A competent driller with machines to test for coal in Michigan. Season's work. References required. Address P., care of this office

EVERYBODY to know that we are still cleaning carpet at 41 Sippo street A J. Clements. Bell 'Phone, 307.

EVERYONE to get their wall paper cleaned by W. A Hanna and L A Fritz. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leave orders with Hanna. Farmers 'Phone 239

GIRL An experienced girl for general housework A girl from the country preferred. Apply at 119 W. Main St. Massillon.

GIRL—An experienced girl to do cooking Reference required at Mrs C L. McLain No 79 Plum street

NURSE—Good strong nurse girl Call at once after 3 p m at 26 south Cedar St

TO SELL scholarship of Massillon Actual Business College Am not in a position to attend. Will sell at a good reduction if sold at once. Address Box 2, East Greenville, Ohio

SEWING—Plain sewing to do at home, children's clothing a specialty Inquire at No. 34 Paul street

WE want reliable men to sell our high grade nursery stock on weekly salary or commission Experience not necessary Good chance if you mean business Write for particulars The R. G. Chase Company, Geneva, N. Y.

FOR RENT

A NEW five roomed house on Chester street, fourth house east of Erie street Inquire at Frank Weiler's tin shop, North Erie street.

EAST HALF of No. 155 E Main street. J. H. Webb.

FIVE roomed house on Water street; near C., L. & W. and W & L. E. depots; cistern and city water. Apply at 119 West Main street.

FOUR rooms suitable for light house keeping, over 25½ West Main street. Inquire at premises.

FOUR roomed house rear of Front street. Possession given April 1st. Inquire at Abe Keller's Livery Stable, Clay street.

HOUSE on Thorn street, between Prospect and East streets. Possession given April 14. Joe Coleman.

HOUSE—Corner Plum and East street Inquire of A L. Morgenthaler.

ONE nine room house with bathroom and furnace on South Mill street. Possession given April 1, '98. Also one six room house on East Cherry street Possession given March 12, '98. F C. Sibila

NEATLY Furnished room on Cedar street with all conveniences. Mrs. C E. Hardgrove.

ROOMS—Four rooms and large hall up stairs, No. 30 West Main street. Centrally located and convenient for dressmaker Inquire of Leonard Hess.

STOREROOM Now occupied by Warth Bros., grocers Possession given May 15 Inquire of Geo Rhine, over 25¾ W. Main St

THREE desirable rooms at No 104 Green street. Inquire of Cashier at Bee Hive

THREE rooms located on Green street, well and cistern water Inquire 141 Green street

For Sale or Rent

SEVERAL Dwellings for sale at reasonable prices A seven and a four roomed house for rent. See J E Johns, 13 East Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DONANT, KRIER & STRAUSS, contractors for plastering and whitewashing All work done promptly and strictly up-to-date. Orders can be left at 59 Weber street, or 71 West Tremont street.

WE WANT YOUR TRADE in typewriter ribbons, carbon paper and calling cards. Anything in the line of Shorthand, Typewriting, or penmanship work done on short notice and guaranteed to please. Call at Actual Business College, Farmers 'phone 119.

FOUND.

SHOES—A pair of miners' shoes and several pairs of children's shoes Owner can have same by calling at superintendent's at Russell & Co.'s works, and paying for this notice

WATCH—A ladies' watch The owner can secure the same by applying at this office and paying for this ad.

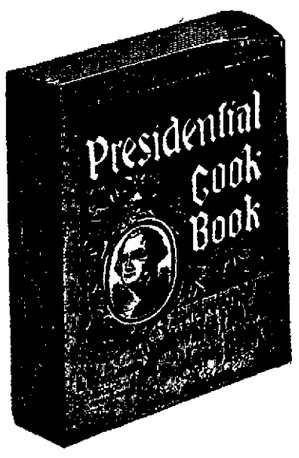
Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

DOG—Large black pointer dog, about half an inch off the end of his tail. Leave word at this office

LOST.

PIN—A small diamond scarf pin at the Armory on Friday night Finder please return to The Independent office

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.



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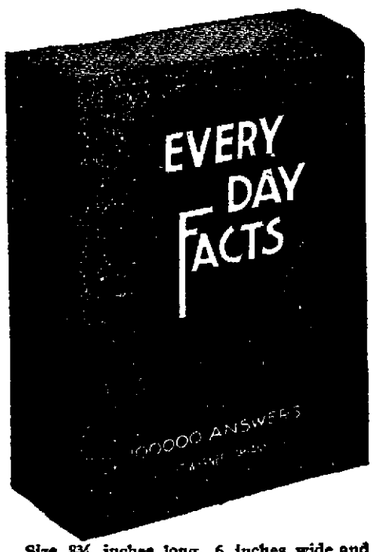

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